









the Permissive Bill and that of the scheme now proposed is a merely nominal one. The two proposals are aimed at the same evils, and in reality they propose the same remedy.

The terms of the resolution that was debated at great length a few days before the Imperial Parliament was dissolved were "that inasmuch as the ancient and avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want without detriment to the public welfare, this House is of opinion that a legal power, restraining the issue or renewal of licenses, should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested and affected, namely, the inhabitants themselves, who are entitled to protection from the injurious consequences of the present system by some efficient measure of Local Option." As might be expected, there were two kinds of objection to this proposal, the first was to the form in which it was presented, the second to the principle which it embodied. If a resolution of the kind we have quoted were passed, the settlement of the question might be as distant as ever. Everything would depend upon what Local Option meant, what, for example, would be understood by a locality, who would be regarded as inhabitants, and in what way the legal power would be exercised. But the chief objection to the proposal named, was to the principle of transferring the power of dealing with public-houses from the magistracy to the populace. There are two or three things to be urged against the introduction of such a reform. The first is, that the populace in whom it is proposed to vest this power have shown little desire to be entrusted with it; the second is, that any such method of dealing with the drink traffic would involve the subordination of the tastes and habits of the sober section of the community to those of the intemperate; and the third is, that if adopted, it might after all tend to increase rather than to reduce the number of public-houses. As long as the drinking habits of large sections of the community continue, it is quite as likely that a popular vote would go against the teetotalers as against the publicans. These drawbacks to the Local Option principle have several times been urged in these columns, and they were enlarged upon at length during the discussion in the House of Commons.

The remarkable feature, however, in the debate to which we refer was that, whatever may be the merits of this method of dealing with the liquor problem, it is a method which does not seem to be increasing in favour in the United Kingdom. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolution was introduced on the eve of a general election, as he himself said, for the special purpose of catching votes, but notwithstanding the opportuneness of the motion its success was by no means encouraging. The followers of the teetotal Baronet were fewer this year than they were last, by about thirty. The supporters of the measure numbered about 135, while its opponents numbered about 250. Many who were opposed to the principle declined to vote against it lest by doing so they should be understood to convey that the licensing system needs no change, while others who voted in its favour did so, not because they regarded it as the best thing to be done, but rather because they have begun to think that almost any new proposal is worthy of a trial. It is remarkable that the Permissive Bill is now given up by at least members of Parliament altogether. Nobody now refers to it as a possible remedy. Mr. Buxton goes so far as to say that not five people ever really believed in it. Whether this is true or not, it is noteworthy that, so far as appearances go, reformers of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's type, instead of getting nearer the goal are getting farther from it.

The reason of this does not appear to be that some more generally approved scheme has made its appearance. A greater variety of opinion than was displayed during the Local Option debate could hardly be imagined. On one point and on one alone there was all but unanimity, and that was that, although in England and Wales as Mr. Cross pointed out hardly any new licenses have been issued for ten years, the present system of licensing is not satisfactory, and that the time has come for making some change. This was acknowledged in the report of the House of Lords, issued a few months since; and the testimony of that report has been endorsed by all parties. According to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the publicans of the United Kingdom, with the best intentions in the world, annually contrive to make more than 350,000 people drunk; and any policeman would testify that for every drunkard who was caught, at least ten escaped. In the one town of Liverpool, last year, it was stated there were 16,706 arrests for drunkenness, and 1196 were arrested for other offences while in a state of drunkenness. In most of the large towns the number of arrests of women, for intemperance, has greatly increased. It is stated that in London very nearly as many women as men have been arrested for this offence. In view of such facts as these, it is hardly surprising that Sir Stafford Northcote confessed, at a meeting of licensed victuallers a few months since, that the conscience of the country was fairly aroused on the subject, and that the time had come for fresh legislation.

But, although all parties were agreed as to the need for improvement, there were hardly two leading politicians of the same opinion as to the line which the improvement should take. Some were for trusting to the influence of popular education, and to better sanitary regulations among the masses. Others would content themselves with stricter police inspection, and a more rigid administration of the existing law. The Home Secretary would trust to a great extent to the change in public opinion, and to the improvement of workmen and artisans. Lord Hartington inclined to the side of free trade in licenses, with heavy excise duties and better police regulations. Mr. Gladstone expressed himself in favour of the Gothenburg system, which separates the sale of liquor from private property, and places it in the hands of public bodies. Mr. Bright, on the other hand, strongly advocated the transferring of the licensing of public-houses from the magistrates to town councils. Such is the almost endless diversity of opinion on one of the most urgent questions in practical politics. Almost everybody agrees that it is necessary that something better should be done to regulate the liquor traffic, but this is about as far as the agreement goes. During the last two or three hundred years, it is said, no fewer than four hundred Acts have been passed in England to control the liquor traffic, and yet by common

consent the problems which the traffic presents are as far from being settled as they ever were. Such being the confusion of sentiment upon the subject at home, we can hardly wonder that we are no nearer to harmony here.

Mr. GLADSTONE has resumed the leadership of the Liberal party, and in so doing is placed once more in a natural position. After his defeat at the previous general election he made an attempt to abdicate the post of leadership. He intimated his wish to retire—not from the House of Commons, or even from political life—but from the responsibilities of party management. But he was really too influential and too active a man to play the rôle of private member. Whether the partial relief from responsibility was a comfort to himself or not, it was an embarrassment to his friends, and no gain to the Liberal party. It made the position of the Marquis of HARTINGTON an exceedingly difficult one, especially when the irrepressible follower carried off a section of the party from the control of the more cautious leader. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that Lord HARTINGTON, who

has no burning passion for political power, has declined to put himself in the same position again, and to appear to rule when there was a man in his ranks who was too big for him. If Mr. GLADSTONE had been content for the rest of his life merely to be a wire-puller, to stand behind the scenes and let others appear to do the work, then it might have been possible for him to govern through the medium of others. But his nature is too ardent and sincere for that; he is always in the fray, always rushing to the front, always pouring out his convictions and seeking to mould the policy of Parliament and the opinions of the people. Party government could not be carried on with such a man in an inferior position. The spirit of loyalty could not stand the strain of this double allegiance to the real and the nominal leaders. The man that really governs must be recognised as the governing man, otherwise all discipline is at an end.

And there can be no doubt that Mr. VAUGHAN is by far the greatest man in the Liberal party. Mr. Low's ability no one disputes; but he is so severe and unamiable that, while enemies may fear him and friends may respect him, no one seems to love him, and he never could get the cheerful and loyal support of a large body of colleagues. A valuable but troublesome member of a Ministry, he could never be its chief, and the new Ministry has therefore dispensed with him, and yet conciliated him by "kicking him upstairs." Mr. Fawcett is one of the rising men of the Liberal party, and his attachment to Liberal principles has been lifelong, but in no respect can he be placed on a par with Mr. GLADSTONE. It is certainly a curious phenomenon that the man who heads the Liberals began his political life as an ardent and enthusiastic Conservative, and that the man who heads the Conservatives began his career as a bitter Radical. Without impeaching the sincerity of either man, changes of this kind may tend to show what influences there are at play upon the minds of men at the present day, which may have unexpected results, and how possible it is when we are listening to passionate oratory that we may live to hear the same talents exerted on the other side.

Not only is Mr. GLADSTONE the ablest man in the Liberal ranks, but he has been by far the most active in opposition. He more than any man has brought home the indictment against the BRAINSFIELD policy, and to his impassioned speeches, which have stirred the multitude, and been read in every village in the United Kingdom, it is very largely due that the Liberal majority has been so large at the recent election. The Marquis of HARTINGTON not the enthusiasm to have undertaken such a crusade, nor is there any other man in either party who either could or would have traversed the country with such energy, or excited it with such eloquence.

It would not be possible for one who has taken on himself the responsibility of upsetting the Ministry to have escaped the other responsibilities which flow from it. Mr. GLADSTONE could not with any consistency, having upset the BRAINSFIELD Cabinet, refuse to take a place in the new Government which was thereby necessitated; and, in accepting a place in it, there is only one place that he could suitably occupy, and that place is at the top. It may be, as he says, hard that a man who has passed his threecent years and ten should have to undertake such a heavy task; but if he cannot restrain himself from the practical leadership of the Opposition, he must pay the penalty of his superabundant political vitality by accepting the cares of Government.

If Mr. GLADSTONE were a man who could not die happy without revenge, he might certainly now be satisfied with the reversal of the popular verdict. At the previous election he was defeated to an extent and in a fashion totally unanticipated by himself. His great rival has probably been equally astonished, and certainly equally defeated. The public mind has undergone a very remarkable reaction. It was said that the former election went on the cry of Beer and Bibles. The people, however, are not less devoted to their beer, nor less attached to their Bibles, and yet they have triumphantly replaced in power the man whom a few years ago they rejected. Both elections were a surprise, and with the wider suffrage that now prevails it will be increasingly difficult to calculate on the issue of a general election.

The directors of the Orient Steamship Company appear resolved to keep pace with the times, and not even the shareholders will more heartily rejoice that the policy of enterprise adopted by the management from the outset has proved a profitable one than will the colonists who the company has so efficiently served. Shipping enterprise has, broadly regarded, been enduring more than its share of the recent depression of commerce, and it is gratifying to learn that so bold a venture as the establishment, during the depths of that depression, of a line of full-powered steamships specially for the Australian trade has proved a financial success. The directors of the company could probably have taken no step which would in an equal degree have tended to enhance its popularity on this side of the world, and to advertise its devotion to Australian requirements, than that which they have just announced. The public has been on the tip-toe of expectation in reference to the means of conveying, by the newly demonstrated process, the surplus produce of Australia to the home markets. At just the right moment, both for effect and for service, the Orient Directors declare their resolution immediately to fit up their steamers with the desired appliances, and to place their conveniences at the disposal of all comers. Thus a preliminary difficulty is effectually disposed of at the very moment when it was making its presence felt. If the company acts

but as promptly as it appears to have come to a resolution, the trade opened up by the spirited charterers of the Strathleven will very speedily be put upon a regular and constant footing. At the same time the energies of the colonists who have been taking preliminary steps towards placing the export trade upon a solid footing will be concentrated upon those departments which the class primarily interested are best able to manage. Stock owners will not be under any necessity to embark in maritime speculation, a class of undertaking which the more cautious among them might be excused for hesitating to touch. They will now, with the knowledge that the Strathleven charterers are not likely to be long before they also enter the lists as carriers, and with the probability that, as example is contagious, there will not be any likelihood of lack of specially fitted ships, be in a position to concentrate their resources upon the collection and preparation of cargoes. Division of labour has almost invariably ministered to efficiency in each department, and to the excellence of the results attained. In the present instance, there is all the more reason to look forward hopefully to similar advantages, inasmuch as in the apportionment of the work to be done there are already special aptitudes and applicable experiences on one hand and on the other. The shipowner will not have to speculate in stock, nor will the stockowner be called upon to dabble in shipping.

It is very difficult to understand Archbishop VAUGHAN's grievances, and therefore doubly difficult to extend to him the sympathy for which he appeals. In one sentence he tells us that "those are best off who depend upon the people." But shortly afterwards he adds "Next time we are connected by education with the State it will be as possessing schools wholly under Catholic control, with a Government inspector testing them for regular results." Then he does not want to depend upon the people, but hopes to become again a religious pensioner upon the State. But reforms of the kind that have just been effected never go backward. The Archbishop may rest assured that the State having shaken off the ecclesiastical shackles will not resume them. Henceforth it will know nothing of sects and creeds, but deal with all its subjects simply as citizens, and on terms of perfect equality. Outside the cognizance of the State, they may be Protestants or Catholics, or whatever they please, but within them they are all free citizens, without favouritism and without distinction. The State schools are open to every child throughout the land, and Dr. VAUGHAN knows that not a single thing is knownly taught there that can offend the conscience of the most scrupulous and sensitive, yet he complains of persecution because the State will not give him public money for "schools wholly under Catholic control." How would that doctrine sound in Spain, Italy, and some other countries where the Church of Rome dominates the State, and refuses to other religions even toleration? The Catholics of New South Wales will take a good deal of persuading that a common school education is a grievance because it is not under the domination of their priesthood. They have given ample evidence, by sending their children in such large numbers to the Public school, that they are satisfied with the curriculum in force there; and though Dr. VAUGHAN has done his best to galvanize them into a state of spasmodic discontent, he has not convinced the great body of the laity that Public schools are bad for their children. Like all other denominations, they want church and school buildings, and where these spring from the spontaneous generosity and piety of the people they are to be congratulated upon their zealous devotion. All our churches combined are far in the background in providing for the growing religious wants of our population. We wish success to them all in supplying that great defect, and they are likely to be all the more successful by abandoning once and for ever all hankering for State aid to religion in any form, and acting upon Dr. VAUGHAN's late-learned lesson, that "those are best off who depend upon the people."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE new Parliament of Great Britain assembled on Thursday, when members were sworn in, and the Right Hon. H. B. W. Brand was re-elected Speaker. If current reports are to be credited, Mr. Gladstone intends to propose some sweeping financial reforms. The 3 per cent. are to be reduced to 2½ per cent., and the most important of direct taxes, that upon income, is to be abolished. The news from Afghanistan is of a more gratifying character than that received on more than one occasion recently. Abdurrahman Khan, the pretender to the Afghan Throne, and who was regarded as a somewhat formidable opponent to British authority, has, it is said, yielded submission to that authority. Our commercial telegrams from London report a slight rise in the tin market; the wool market is quiet, but steady.

THE usual formal business in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Mr. Coomans' motion, censoring the Minister for Lands for his conduct towards members of the House, in reference to the administration of the land laws of the colony, was brought forward, and negatived after a very brief discussion. Mr. Coomans himself being the only supporter of the motion. During the evening Sir Henry Parkes gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the taking of a census next year.

WE understand that the duties of Minister for Education, under the new Public Instruction Act, are to be performed for the present by Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.

The report of the Council of Education upon the condition of the Public schools for 1879 has been laid before Parliament. The total amount expended by the Council during the year was £285,820.

In addition to this amount, the sum of £78,297 18s. 8d. was paid by children as school fees, and received by the teachers of the different schools.

During 1879, 1268 schools were in operation, attended in the aggregate by 134,924 children, and the sum of £73,227 18s. 8d. was paid as school fees.

The increase on the previous year's report was 81 schools, 6499 pupils, and £109 4s. 1d. in fees.

The schools numbered as follows:—In 1878: Public, 620; Provisional, 285; Half-time, 115; Denominational, 167; total, 1187.

In 1879: Public, 684; Provisional, 81; Half-time, 107; Denominational, 160; total, 1288.

In the case of Public and Provisional schools, there were increases of 64 and 37, while Half-time and Denominational schools were diminished by eight and seven respectively. The net increase, 81 schools, was larger than in any previous year since 1865, when 134 new schools were instituted.

The pupils numbered as follows:—In 1878: Public, 81,229; Provisional, 9353; Half-time, 2327; Denominational, 85,028; total, 128,125.

In 1879: Public, 84,488; Provisional, 5158; Denominational, 35,932; total, 134,024.

In Public schools the enrolment was augmented to the extent of 7256, and in Provisional schools of 516, while in Half-time schools there was a fall-off of 179, and in Denominational schools of 1096.

THE scrutineers in the election of auditors for the Australian Mutual Provident Society completed their work yesterday, and we understand that the result was as follows:—Mr. Paige, 8006 votes; Mr. Borth, 5948; Mr. Cameron, 2368. The official declaration will be made on Tuesday next.

YESTERDAY morning a deputation from the Agricultural Society waited upon the Colonial Treasurer, to

request the less, however, he could not grant at once, but he would lay it before his colleagues, and forward their decision—which he hoped is a favourable one—to the committee before they next meet.

AN art-union, to dispose of a number of water-colour paintings, consisting of views of Port Jackson, the Blue Mountains, bits of landscape on the Hawkesbury, in short, of our choicest scenes of natural beauty, by a few Victorian views, has been projected by the artist, Mr. E. D. Stock, and will probably be drawn in a few weeks. The paintings number thirty-one, and the majority of them are representations of well-known spots, taken from a point of view artistically selected to display them to the best advantage. They are light pleasant pictures of lovely scenery, and are well adapted to brighten a mercantile room. There are in the smaller pictures a boldness of treatment and a successful attempt to fix striking atmospheric effects which are not so marked in the more ambitious attempts, but the price fixed on all seems to be less than their merit warrants.

AT the usual drill on Wednesday last, the Newington College Cadet Corps was paraded on the lawn in front of the College, for the purpose of receiving the marksmen's badges for 1879, which were kindly presented by Mr. J. H. Fletcher—to Captain Waterhouse, colour-sergtant Warden, sergeants Davies, Howard, Gill (best shot), and Glasson, corporals J. Webb, Warden, and W. Eales, cadets Briggs, Cobb, A. Moore, Oaks, Robertson, and R. Gill. The company numbers 1 captain, 1 instructor, 5 sergeants, 1 bugler, and 74 rank and file. At the recent annual inspection Captain Compton (staff) spoke in terms of the highest praise of the cadets, and of their clean and smart appearance, and reported accordingly. At the conclusion of the parade three cheers were given for Mrs. Fletcher, for the president (the Rev. J. H. Fletcher), and for Captain Waterhouse.

A CASE of neglect and cruelty to a little girl was brought before the Bench at the Newtown police court on Thursday. From Sergeant McNamee's evidence, it appeared that the child Amy Webb, about 5 years of age, was brought to the Newtown police station, yesterday, by a Mrs. Richards, who said that, in consequence of a blow she had received from a woman named Ada Webb, she sent her daughter to an unoccupied house in King-street, Newtown. Her daughter, who said, found the front door fastened, but managed to get in by the back, and on entering found the child lying on the floor asleep, a bottle containing some ale, and a glass lying at her feet.

There was no fire, no bedding, or any trace of solid food about; and the child was in a filthy state and very hungry. The girl took the child to her mother, who, after cleansing and feeding it, conveyed it to the police station as stated. Frederick Webb said that about five years ago he was living with a woman named Adela Eazy, alias Ada Webb, that a woman named Lydia Webb arrived from New Zealand, and came to their house with the child Amy Webb (then an infant a month old). She stayed that night. Next day she left, leaving the child, with Eazy's consent. Eazy said she would adopt the child. After leaving the child, Lydia Webb was married in a private house, in Pitt-street, by the late Dr. Low, to a man named Hugh Tindall, a solicitor. Lydia Webb knew nothing as to his whereabouts. The child has been kept by Eazy ever since. Lydia Webb is not the child's mother. She told witness in reply to his question, that the mother of the child went home to England from New Zealand; that the child's father was a ship or steamboat captain. She said, also, that Eazy would receive money for the child's support, but she never did receive any. The woman Eazy, it is asserted, is in Darlinghurst gaol, and it was from there she wrote the note to Mrs. Richards.

ABOVE 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man in a dying state was found on the Circular Quay by constable Williamson, who had him removed to the Infirmary, where on arriving he expired. The body now lies at the dead-house of the Infirmary awaiting identification. It is that of a man about 50 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, slight build, light brown hair, turning grey; whiskers, beard, and moustache, red mixed with grey, whiskers longer than beard. The man was dressed in blue monkey jacket, old light-coloured tweed trousers, blue and white cotton shirt, fannel waistcoat, and strong black boots, and a soft white felt hat, and a wide cloth belt round his waist.

A CORRESPONDENT from Lane Cove complains of the bad condition of the Lane Cove Road for several miles this side of Peacock's corner. For many years past this road has been in a wretched condition, but owing to the lately increased traffic, it is now almost impassable. Our correspondent urges that, as the district is a large field for enterprise in fruit-growing, and at no distant date for flower farming also, as well as several other industries, the powers that be should see to the highway to the Sydney market being no barrier to the settlement of so important a part of the St. Leonards' electorate.

A CARD message in our issue of Tuesday stated that Frederick Ulric Morrison had charged himself at the Liverpool Police Court with having embezzled the sum of £2000 of Messrs. J. G. Dougherty and Co., of Melbourne. The Ayrshire states that a warrant for the arrest of Morrison was granted on the 13th November last by the Melbourne Bench. He was in the employ of the above firm, and filled the post of cashier. On the 6th November, 1879, he absconded, and a subsequent examination of his books showed that there were defalcations in his account to the extent of £1500. The amount, however, was afterwards found to be upwards of £2000. It was ascertained that the defaulter had proceeded to Sydney, but he evaded the police there, and was not heard of again until he gave himself up in England.

THE GOVERNMENT HERALD says:—"It may be remembered that some 13 months ago Captain Dignam of the Goulburn volunteers was placed under arrest for alleged disorder of order, in neglecting to carry out instructions from head-quarters. Some months subsequently a court of inquiry sat in Goulburn to inquire into the charge. The recommendations of the board have not yet been made public; but we hear that Captain Dignam has been called upon to resign. Lieutenant Blackshaw, who has been in command of the corps since Captain Dignam's suspension, has proceeded to Sydney, to undergo the examination necessary before his promotion to the captaincy can be made."

TAN COOMA EXPRESS states that an aerolite was observed falling on Sunday morning last between 12 and 1 o'clock. When seen it was travelling at a terrific speed, in a south-westerly direction, and presented the appearance of a ball of molten lead or silver, tipped with a reddish tint as of fire, and leaving behind it a narrow white streak as of smoke.

WE learn from the Argus that the Victorian Government have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies a draft of the amended rules and regulations for the Vice-Admiralty Courts of the colonies, requesting the advice and opinions of the respective Governments thereon. The draft is based on the present practice of the Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice in England, and was drawn up by a committee specially appointed to inquire into the matter.

THE ARGUS states that letters patent were granted on the 20th of April to Mr. Arthur Selby of Paddington, near Sydney, New South Wales, gazetted for so constringing gas-burners as that the flame issuing from two or more of them shall merge and form one flat flame, the light from which is said to be greater than the aggregate of the separate flames.

DAVID MEISNER



## OUR ROME LETTER.

ROME, MARCH 13.

Whilst the Eternal City, roused once more to civil life from her sleep of centuries, resounds on this side the Tiber with the noise and hum of business, and the voice of political and religious discussion; and the sceptical philosophy of the age finds numerous followers amongst those who want to turn our short uncertain life into a mere pursuit of pleasure, the venerable Pontiff at the Vatican has sent a quiet call throughout the world, to all who will hear him, to return to the scholastic teaching of the Middle Ages, and seek in the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas confutations of the heresies and solutions of the doubts of this giddy unbelieving age, so vain of its great advance in science and progress in civilization, and yet coming so far short of its true mission. If Pius IX. had uttered such a call he would have set all the learned men of Europe in commotion, and all the newspapers, which his contemptuously styled *Ephemera*, in a flutter, and Thomas Aquinas would have been a nine days' wonder, like the infallibility dogma, which ten years ago sent the world into hysterics; but Leo XIII., the calm and erudite student who lives amongst his books, and is happiest in the schoolroom, sends out his utterances in a "still small voice," which penetrates slowly and yet surely, and the good effect of which will probably take people by surprise one of these days. In referring to theological students back to St. Thomas Aquinas, "the Angelic Doctor," he has with him the sympathy also of Protestant theologians, who would have simply shrugged their shoulders in disgust had any Catholic done since the Reformation been recommended to their attention. But the schoolmen as well as the fathers are the property of the whole Christian Church, however divided upon all but the fundamental points of doctrine. The Protestant Dean Milman, who wrote the "History of Latin Christianity," calls the works of the schoolmen of whom St. Thomas was "vast monuments of theology, which arrest and appal the mind with the enormous accumulation of intellectual industry, ingenuity, and toil; but of which," in his opinion, "the sole result to posterity in this barren 'asement'." Leo XIII. thinks differently, however. He thinks the learning of this age is solid and substantial, and would have intended character itself a fresh and deep into the philosophy so long neglected. Even should it teach nothing but the humility which was once a quality of great genius, it will be a great gain. St. Thomas Aquinas, one of the stars of Italy, was born of a noble family at Aquino, in the south of the peninsula, in 1225. He showed such an early aptitude for study that at 5 years old his father sent him to the Benedictine Monastery of Monte Cassino to learn Greek. He was scarcely 10 when the Abbot informed his father of Count Aquino, that this wonderful young genius ought to be sent to a University. Thomas was first brought home by his mother for some months, where he was the admiration of all, for his goodness, amiability and love of devotion. He was sent to the University of Naples, where the pure and studious boy found himself amongst a corrupt and disorderly multitude of students, who failed however to influence his life or thoughts in any way. The desire of his heart was to join the Dominican order, then in its early holiness. But his family opposed this, and even imprisoned him for two years in his father's castle of Roccaecce until the Emperor Frederick II. and Pope Innocent IV. interceded with his mother for him, and he was released. He then escaped, in which he was assisted by his sister and two Dominican friars. He joined the order next year. His mother and brothers appealed to the Pope, who summoned him to Rome; but finding his vocation for the monastic life decided he gave him his blessing. He renounced the Ducasal dignity, to which he was heir, and went with the General of the Dominicans to Paris and Cologne, where he studied the theology under Albertus Magnus. Having taken sacred orders he distinguished himself as a preacher in Paris, Rome, Cologne, and other cities. He was present at the fourth General Chapter of the Dominican order, held in London in 1263, and was courted by kings and pontiffs. The highest ecclesiastical promotion and dignities were offered him, but he declined them all, only desiring the quiet of his cell for study. Urban IV. could only induce him to consent to reside always in the same city with him, that he might hear his preaching. Thus he preached in Rome, Viterbo, Orvieto, Fidenza, Perugia, composed in the latter city the Office of "Corpus Domini," and the hymns "Pange Lingua" and "Lauda Sion," are also attributed to him. There are memories of him at Anagni, where he lived for some time. In the Church of the Dominicans, dedicated to St. James, there still exists a gothic cross traced by his hand on the wall, with the words: "Cruix mithi certa salus—Cruix est quam semper adoro—Cruix Domini—Cruix mili refugium." He was offered the Archibishopric of Naples, which he refused. At Bologna he wrote the first part of his *Summa theologiae*, and then settled at Naples. While absorbed in study and devotion Gregory X. summoned him to attend the Ecumenical Council of Lyons. But he died of fever on the way, at the Cistercian Abbey of Fossanova, on the 7th of March, 1274, in the 48th year of his age, not without suspicion of being poisoned by instigation of Charles of Anjou, as Dante plaintively intimated in the 20th canto of his "Purgatorio," line 69.

of the present century. He pointed out that theology is not opposed to the progress of natural science. He said that those were in error who, without having studied it, slight that philosophy which constituted the glory of the Christian centuries—the ages of faith. He held St. Thomas forth as an example in the prosecution of study; exhorted his hearers to imitate him, and promised to appoint him the patron of universities, academies, and seminaries. He encouraged all present to cultivate natural science, but in a Christian temper; and, once more rejoicing in the number of the lovers of science, he imparted the apostolic benediction to all present—for themselves individually, and for the universities and other institutions they represented. The Pope was more than once interrupted by loud applause, and at the close of his speech was heartily cheered until the immense halls of the Sala Ducale and Sala Regia rang again. For more than an hour the Pope sat while a considerable number of those present, especially heads of colleges and scientific institutions, went up to kiss his hand and foot, and then the whole company proceeded to the beautiful Vatican Gardens, where arrangements had been made to photograph several groups in memory of the occasion.

On the same evening the *Arcadians* held one of their Academies in the Hall of Palazzo Attesco, which was very elegantly decorated for the occasion, and there were on this evening many ladies present. Sacred music and singing, mingled with discourses and the recital of poems, written in honour of St. Thomas and Leo XIII. in Latin, Greek, English, German, Spanish, and Italian.

Attention having been roused to the epoch of St. Thomas Aquinas, the guardians of the Benedictine library at Subiaco made researches amongst their manuscript treasures, which resulted in the discovery of a quantity of codices of St. Thomas, several being autographs, many more by other hands, but with his corrections and notes. Fac-similes of these predicted MSS. have been made and presented to the Pope in form of an album. The most interesting of these manuscripts are the Lenten sermons, one of which was published in the *Observator Romano* last Sunday, on the Gospel of the day—the miracle of the lepers and fishes—and by no means alarmingly obscure or incomprehensible. Amongst the autographs are pages of St. Augustine and Jerome, Bernard and Anselm, of Canterbury. Amongst the MSS., with autograph corrections, is a little known *Gloss* on the *Gradus of Luke*, and a commentary on Paul's Epistles to the Romans. These manuscripts are to be printed and published in the celebrated Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino, whose gates have never been closed since the Reformation been recommended to their attention. But the schoolmen as well as the fathers are the property of the whole Christian Church, however divided upon all but the fundamental points of doctrine. The Protestant Dean Milman, who wrote the "History of Latin Christianity," calls the works of the schoolmen of whom St. Thomas was "vast monuments of theology, which arrest and appal the mind with the enormous accumulation of intellectual industry, ingenuity, and toil; but of which," in his opinion, "the sole result to posterity in this barren 'asement'." As against 15<sup>th</sup>, the probable cost of the same operation by horse-power, five inches deep, or a balance against steam culture of 6d. per acre. The probable returns would unquestionably be in favour of the former system, particularly in such a dry season as the past has proved to be. It must be observed that steam culture is a great advantage in the cultivation of clay lands. 3d. The land can be kept cleaner by steam than by any other power. 4th. That it causes drains to work to more advantage. 5th. That it causes crops to be obtained by a sinking fund would repay the capital in ten years.

## OUR SURPLUS MEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir—Just now the eyes of New South Wales live stock owners—the producers of beef and mutton—are anxiously watching the action of a committee that is busying itself with the question: "What shall we do with our surplus stock?" and the question being one of the health and welfare of the colony, I trust that the widest range of discussion should be afforded. I request to allow a few remarks through the medium of your columns at a time when Ministers are preparing to bring up reports on the present situation of the colony. I am in full agreement with the committee, who failed however to influence his decision, and then a little later, when he was informed of the escape, in which he was assisted by his sister and two Dominican friars. He joined the order next year. His mother and brothers appealed to the Pope, who summoned him to Rome; but finding his vocation for the monastic life decided he gave him his blessing. He renounced the Ducasal dignity, to which he was heir, and went with the General of the Dominicans to Paris and Cologne, where he studied the theology under Albertus Magnus. Having taken sacred orders he distinguished himself as a preacher in Paris, Rome, Cologne, and other cities. He was present at the fourth General Chapter of the Dominican order, held in London in 1263, and was courted by kings and pontiffs. The highest ecclesiastical promotion and dignities were offered him, but he declined them all, only desiring the quiet of his cell for study. Urban IV. could only induce him to consent to reside always in the same city with him, that he might hear his preaching. Thus he preached in Rome, Viterbo, Orvieto, Fidenza, Perugia, composed in the latter city the Office of "Corpus Domini," and the hymns "Pange Lingua" and "Lauda Sion," are also attributed to him. There are memories of him at Anagni, where he lived for some time. In the Church of the Dominicans, dedicated to St. James, there still exists a gothic cross traced by his hand on the wall, with the words: "Cruix mithi certa salus—Cruix est quam semper adoro—Cruix Domini—Cruix mili refugium." He was offered the Archibishopric of Naples, which he refused. At Bologna he wrote the first part of his *Summa theologiae*, and then settled at Naples. While absorbed in study and devotion Gregory X. summoned him to attend the Ecumenical Council of Lyons. But he died of fever on the way, at the Cistercian Abbey of Fossanova, on the 7th of March, 1274, in the 48th year of his age, not without suspicion of being poisoned by instigation of Charles of Anjou, as Dante plaintively intimated in the 20th canto of his "Purgatorio," line 69.

Thus Thomas is back to heaven for ares.

This 600th anniversary, then, of his death was indeed a fitting opportunity for an immense number of Catholic savans to present themselves in Rome to the present Pope, in testimony of their adhesion to his Encyclical of last August, called from its opening words, *Eternae patris*. The numbers of these theological travellers from all parts of the world are estimated at about two thousand, and they are members of scientific institutions and colleges, directors and professors. The following details of their proceedings here will not be uninteresting:

On Saturday, 6th, the ecclesiastical and literary society of the *Arcadians* invited the learned visitors to a preparatory meeting in the great hall of the Palazzo Attesco. It was presided over by Cardinal Parrochi, Archbishop of Bologna, who was surrounded by six other cardinals, of whom three were Italians, one French, one Portuguese, and one German. Twenty bishops, Italian and foreign, and several illustrious ecclesiastics were also present, grouped in front of the colossal statue of Leo XIII., and the portrait of Thomas Aquinas, surrounded with flowers and lights. The rest of the hall was crowded with guests invited by ticket, amongst whom numerous laymen of distinction, diplomats, and others. Speeches were made by various eloquent ecclesiastics, among whom a distinguished Jesuit father, which apparently contradicted the report that the Jesuits were in disarray with the Pope, in St. Thomas' philosophy. Cardinal Parrochi, at the end of the speeches, made a most elegant oration of them all, for a few notes taken during the sitting, with a leisurely ease much admired by those who understand and practice the reporter's art. On Sunday morning the mass was grand mass at Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, the principal church of the Dominicans, at 7:30. The celebrant was Cardinal Zigarri, who belongs to that order. After mass a Latin sermon was preached by Padre Sanchez, a Dominican father. At 11 o'clock the sevens, who had all been present, proceeded to the Vatican, and were received by Pope Leo XIII. in the Sala Ducale, which was over crowded with the more than 3000 persons admitted by ticket. The Pope was surrounded by his whole court, and it was a brilliant spectacle, rarely seen now-days in Rome, and only by a privileged few. There were twenty-three cardinals, in scarlet robes, amongst whom were the English Howard, the Austrian Furstenberg, the Polish Ledochowski (persecuted by Bismarck), and the numerous Italians of distinguished intellect and learning. It was mid-day when the Pope entered. Deafening shouts of "Viva Leone XIII!" greeted his appearance, followed by prolonged clapping of hands. Having taken his seat on the throne, an address was read to him in Latin by Monsignor Tripepi, hymn-writer to the congregation of Bites, to which his Holiness replied in the same language, speaking for about a quarter of an hour. He expressed his great joy to see himself surrounded by such a multitude of the doctors and professors of true philosophy. He dwelt upon the importance and significance of this demonstration in these days when science is so highly prized. He spoke of the value and utility of the Thomist philosophy in furnishing arguments to combat the sceptics

and sophists of the present century. He pointed out that theology is not opposed to the progress of natural science. He said that those were in error who, without having studied it, slight that philosophy which constituted the glory of the Christian centuries—the ages of faith. He held St. Thomas forth as an example in the prosecution of study; exhorted his hearers to imitate him, and promised to appoint him the patron of universities, academies, and seminaries. He encouraged all present to cultivate natural science, but in a Christian temper; and, once more rejoicing in the number of the lovers of science, he imparted the apostolic benediction to all present—for themselves individually, and for the universities and other institutions they represented. The Pope was more than once interrupted by loud applause, and at the close of his speech was heartily cheered until the immense halls of the Sala Ducale and Sala Regia rang again. For more than an hour the Pope sat while a considerable number of those present, especially heads of colleges and scientific institutions, went up to kiss his hand and foot, and then the whole company proceeded to the beautiful Vatican Gardens, where arrangements had been made to photograph several groups in memory of the occasion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Whilst the Eternal City, roused once more to civil life from her sleep of centuries, resounds on this side the Tiber with the noise and hum of business, and the voice of political and religious discussion; and the sceptical philosophy of the age finds numerous followers amongst those who want to turn our short uncertain life into a mere pursuit of pleasure, the venerable Pontiff at the Vatican has sent a quiet call throughout the world, to all who will hear him, to return to the scholastic teaching of the Middle Ages, and seek in the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas confutations of the heresies and solutions of the doubts of this giddy unbelieving age, so vain of its great advance in science and progress in civilization, and yet coming so far short of its true mission. If Pius IX. had uttered such a call he would have set all the learned men of Europe in commotion, and all the newspapers, which his contemptuously styled *Ephemera*, in a flutter, and Thomas Aquinas would have been a nine days' wonder, like the infallibility dogma, which ten years ago sent the world into hysterics; but Leo XIII., the calm and erudite student who lives amongst his books, and is happiest in the schoolroom, sends out his utterances in a "still small voice," which penetrates slowly and yet surely, and the good effect of which will probably take people by surprise one of these days. In referring to theological students back to St. Thomas Aquinas, "the Angelic Doctor," he has with him the sympathy also of Protestant theologians, who would have simply shrugged their shoulders in disgust had any Catholic done since the Reformation been recommended to their attention. But the schoolmen as well as the fathers are the property of the whole Christian Church, however divided upon all but the fundamental points of doctrine. The Protestant Dean Milman, who wrote the "History of Latin Christianity," calls the works of the schoolmen of whom St. Thomas was "vast monuments of theology, which arrest and appal the mind with the enormous accumulation of intellectual industry, ingenuity, and toil; but of which," in his opinion, "the sole result to posterity in this barren 'asement'." As against 15<sup>th</sup>, the probable cost of the same operation by horse-power, five inches deep, or a balance against steam culture of 6d. per acre. The probable returns would unquestionably be in favour of the former system, particularly in such a dry season as the past has proved to be. It must be observed that steam culture is a great advantage in the cultivation of clay lands. 3d. The land can be kept cleaner by steam than by any other power. 4th. That it causes drains to work to more advantage. 5th. That it causes crops to be obtained by a sinking fund would repay the capital in ten years.

Yours, obediently, H. P.

TUESDAY, 11 AM.—Uncovered sale of superior household furniture, glass, glass, plate, porcelains, kitchen utensils, and wire-worked flower arches, &c., &c., from the Exhibition; also, pure-bred Muscovy ducks.—Bradley, Newmarch, and Lamb, auctioneers, St. George and O'Connell streets.—4p.m.

## ADVANTAGES GAINED BY THE USE OF STEAM CULTIVATION.

BY WALTER M. NOAKES.

To keep pace with the times is the duty of every man of business, and every society which has for its object the advancement of any kind of knowledge must aspire to lead public opinion, and in no one thing, perhaps, is the agriculturist more interested than in discovering how the greatest fertility and productive ness of the soil can be secured at the least possible expense. I believe Tennyson's description of the old Northern farmer who would sooner die than see his fields desolated by the

"Kite of steam, Huzzing and mazzing the blessed fields with the devil's own team."

is not applicable to the colonist farmer, but on the contrary, he is keenly alive to adopt any means that will economise labour and make his land more productive.

This is really the great question to be asked, and which is often asked by farmers. What advantage do we gain by using steam as a cultivating power instead of horses? It is found that there are many advantages gained by the use of steam. Most farmers know the difference at the present day between threshing their grain by steam power and the old-fashioned mill driven by horses, or still more ancient, fall. Any sensible farmer will now prefer having a steam-engine and threshing in his stackyard, threshing and cleaning his grain fit for the market, to having his horses working in the old mill system. Well the difference is just as much between the horse-plough and steam-plough as between the horse-threshing and steam-threshing machine, in so far as cost and trouble are concerned. I will just enumerate some of the advantages gained by the use of steam in the cultivation of the soil, and then make a few remarks on each. I will show first, that with steam you are more independent of the weather than with horses: second, that steam cultivation is a great advantage in the cultivation of clay lands. 3rd. The land can be kept cleaner by steam than by any other power. 4th. That it causes drains to work to more advantage. 5th. That better crops can be obtained by a sinking fund which would repay the capital in ten years.

with a stiff retentive subsoil, and which has been draining according to the most approved systems of draining so at the present day; and we shall suppose that that field is still ploughed after being drained, as it was wont to be, namely to a depth of 4 or 6 inches, than in that case the drainage is only allowed to give one-half the benefits it would do if the subsoil were thoroughly broken up by some means.

For the perfect continuation of our farm crops, the soil should be stirred up to a depth of from 15 to 18 inches at least. It should be opened out to this depth once in every four years, and afterwards to a depth of not less than 1 foot.

But the question comes to be asked—how is this to be done? This question I have already answered. This deep stirring of the soil can be most effectually, and at the same time cheaply, done by steam power.

The following is an estimate of the cost of ploughing 100 acres by steam: Cost of two 16-h.p. p. engines, with tractor complete (comprising 2 ploughs, cultivator, grubber, scow, extra, &c., &c., £3000; 10 per cent. per annum on cost, £10; 10 per cent. wear and tear, £80; 20 per cent. sinking fund, £225; total, £765, equal to 15s. 8d. per day for 240 working days to the year. Time required to plough 100 acres at 12*1/2* acres per day, interest as above, equal 8 days. £25 10s.; 30 cent. extra for the transfer of the license, to John Hall, Half-way, Pyrmont; George Clarkworth to John Hawks, Pottery Hotel, Riley and Lansdowne street; to Lucy Easy, and executors of the late William Easy, East Linn, George and Bathurst streets.

TRANSACTIONS GRANTED.

The following transfers were granted, there being no objection:—Thomas William Hall to Henry Tay, Half-way, Pyrmont; George Clarkworth to John Hawks, Pottery Hotel, Riley and Lansdowne street; to Lucy Easy, and executors of the late William Easy, East Linn, George and Bathurst streets.

TRANSACTIONS DENIED.

An application was made to transfer the license of the Commercial Hotel, Castlereagh-street, from James Coll to John Coll.

Senior-sergeant Larkins (on behalf of inspector Anderson) objected to the transfer of the license.

Mr. Hall stated that he had never observed anything improper in the manner in which he carried on his business; as far as he was aware, no complaints had ever been made in the matter.

Mr. Hall stated that he had held the license for the past eighteen months, during which time he had never kept his doors open after prohibited hours for the reception of disreputable characters.

To Sub-inspector Waters: Had noticed cars drive up to the corner of Liverpool-street near the hotel at 2 and 3 in the morning.

Robert Dewson, keeper of an oyster shop in the neighbourhood, gave evidence that as far as he was aware the hotel was not conducted in an improper manner.

John Williams, who had been granted the license in the 21st instant, and the police had reason to believe he was not a fit person to hold it, had not renewed his license for the past eighteen months, during which time he had never kept his doors open after prohibited hours for the reception of disreputable characters.

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**Houses and Land for Sale.**  
**PITT-WATTE LAND SALE.**  
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, on  
MONDAY next, 3rd May.  
1000 feet exclusively liberal.  
Lithographs now ready.  
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.  
**TO SPECULATORS, INVESTORS, BUILDING**  
SOCIETIES, &c.  
THE BEST INTACT BLOCK OF LAND AT BURWOOD, IN  
AREA IN ACRES.

For PRIVATE SALE in ONE BLOCK, ALVILSTON, the magnificent FREEHOLD ESTATE of JAMES D. NICHOLAS, situated within 1000 feet of the REDMYRE STATION, and having the following frontages:—882 feet to the BOULEVARD, and 200 feet to RAILWAY ROAD; 798 feet to HOME-BUS ROAD, and next to STEPHENSON ROAD and Grounds, the property and residence of the late J. D. Nicholas.

The whole property is fenced in and the improvements consist of a large residence, stables, and outbuildings, several miles of drains being laid. Mr. Woodward having prepared the land for his own use.

Full particulars are invited. Full particulars at the Rooms.

Well suited for subdivision, elevated and healthy, near the station, and commanding HARRIDE and GORMAN, 135, Pitt-street.

**CARS** MOUNT VICTORIA, a gentleman's mountain residence, with 15 acres of land, FOR PRIVATE SALE, with household furniture and fixtures. Particulars, apply to HARRIDE and GORMAN.

**K. DOGGERAH**—Clifton, a compact HOUSE, with large block of LAND, 200 feet by 100 feet. Price, £2500.

**M. MINTONVILLE**—For PRIVATE SALE of this desirable RESIDENCE with about AN ACRE of LAND, will take place next WEDNESDAY MORNING, at our Rooms.

HARRIDE and GORMAN, 135, Pitt-street.

**HALF-ACRE BLOCKS AT REDMYRE,** Pitt-street.

For PRIVATE SALE, the (NATURAL) AFTERNOON.

Full particulars, and CARDS to VIEW, at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

W. PRITCHARD, 281, George-street.

**MARRICKVILLE**—MARRICKVILLE.

For PRIVATE SALE—

A Pretty Villa RESIDENCE, containing 8 good rooms, kitchen, scullery, stable, &c., tastefully laid out, garden and veranda, with a good supply of water. The property is situated in a most attractive position, on a corner block of land, frontage to a good main road.

Will be sold a bargain.

Full particulars, and CARDS to VIEW, at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

W. PRITCHARD, 281, George-street.

**SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS.**—

**NEWTOWN**—A first-class BRICK RESIDENCE, stately roof, ample convenience for small family. Terms: easy terms can be arranged.

HARRIDE and GORMAN, 135, Pitt-street.

**FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, or GAZING ESTATE**, 3 miles distant from the DUBBO RAILWAY STATION, known as the DUBBO block, is described to be the best property in the district. The IMPROVEMENTS are all first-class, and cost over £2500. The Estate is fenced and sub-divided into 1000 acres, and contains a large falling crop—wheat, oats, &c. Large never-failing dam for stock.

Full particulars of this desirable property can be obtained from the undersigned.

HARRIDE and GORMAN, 135, Pitt-street, Sydney.

**ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS.**—HILLS—two half-acre blocks, each containing a brick HOUSE, stable, &c., a good investment. Will be sold a bargain.

HARRIDE and GORMAN, 135, Pitt-street.

**FOR PRIVATE SALE**—A comfortable COTTAGE RESIDENCE, at CAMPBELL-STREET, near the main wall of the station, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, &c.

HARRIDE and GORMAN, 135, Pitt-street.

**WEST'S PADDOCK**, PRITCHARD.—Only SEVEN Acre RESIDENCE near LYNGLAND. The title is under TORREN'S ACT. The price, £450, and 600 per foot, and the terms 40 per cent; balance in 3 years, at 6 per cent.

HARRIDE and GORMAN, 135, Pitt-street.

**B A T T I T S T O W N O D D S**—

LIST FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

GLEBE—Lyndhurst-street, 2 HOUSES, each 5 rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c., brick on stone, water and gas laid on; land, 28 x 50. Title, TORREN'S ACT. Terms, £100 cash, balance 6 per cent. per annum, and 600 per foot.

REDMYRE, 6 ACRES, improved, £600.

KENT-STREET, 50 FEET, £600.

MANLY, 100 FEET, £1000.

MANLY, ALLOTMENT, 700 x 50 feet, £600.

MARRICKVILLE, ALLOTMENT, 200 x 300, £600.

STANMORE HEIGHTS—For PRIVATE SALE, a valuable Block of Land, Pitt-street.

Particulars at PALMER and THOMPSON'S, Auctioneers, 112, Pitt-street.

**N. O. 113, PITT-STREET T.** T. E. T.

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**FIVE DOCK**, THORNTONWAITE'S SUB-DIVISION.—

SALE ON THE GROUND BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE AUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS, BATT and RODD.

**A SHIELD**—UNDERWOOD ESTATE—FOR SALE.

At the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, 3rd May.

1000 feet exclusively liberal.

For full particulars, see BATT and RODD, Auctioneers, &c., Pitt-street.

**BANDWICK**—Allotment, fronting AVONAS-street, ocean view, for SALE, £1. T. ST. THOMAS and Co., 135, Pitt-street.

**FOR SALE**, cheap, brick ALLOTMENT, fenced, corner site, Pitt-street.

**FOR SALE**, bargain, near weatherboard COTTAGE, 2 rooms, kitchen, &c., pleasantly situated within 5 minutes' walk of Macdonald Street and Newtown stations; £150. J. WILSON, Union-street, Macdonald Town, near Munn-street.

**PATE R H A M O S S E L A S E**—

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, 2 rooms, kitchen, &c., bath, &c., 100 x 200, FAITHFULLY BUILT.

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**FOR SALE**, bargain, near weatherboard COTTAGE, 2 rooms, kitchen, &c., pleasantly situated within 5 minutes' walk of Macdonald Street and Newtown stations; £150. J. WILSON, Union-street, Macdonald Town, near Munn-street.

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**FOR SALE**, bargain, near weatherboard COTTAGE, 2

## Auction Sales.

**T.** COSGROVE will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock. 2 small draught horses, 3 van horses, 1 very strong latty, 1 hussar, besides a lot of useful saddle and harness horses; also buggies, spring-carts, 2 vans, saddle and harness.

## 10 ILLAWARRA HORSES.

**T.** COSGROVE has received instructions from F. G. Waldron, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Castle-street, on Saturday, the 12th of May, at 12 o'clock. 10 pairs of fine upstanding horses, all broken to harness, comprising heavy draught, stylish buggy, "bus" and harness.

## UPSTANDING CHESTNUT HORSES BY CLANSMAN.

**T.** COSGROVE has received instructions from S. H. Terry, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Castle-street, on Saturday, the 12th of May, at 12 o'clock. A set of 5 year-old geldings, 5 years old, by Clansman out of one of Mrs. Terry's mares.

This horse is 16 hands high, and would make a grand mate for a carriage horse.

## Hawkesbury Agricultural Association's Show.

**W.** GARLING has been instructed to sell by auction, on the Show Ground, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock. On account of Mr. T. J. King, Esq., 2 small draught horses, with foals at foot by Mud Lad and Devil, and stabled to them again.

On account of Mr. E. C. Robinson.

Heavy draught horses, and 2 vans, and a splendid coach.

On account of Mr. R. Scott.

Heavy draught, 2 years, by King Tom, imported, dam by Conqueror.

On account of Dr. Jockel.

Buggy, Highdry, good and fast.

On account of Mr. J. C. Smith.

Bay mare by Tim Whiffler, with new buggy and harness—an attractive turn-out.

On account various owners.

Heavy draught stallions, and several very small and pretty ponies.

## HAWKESBURY SHOW STOCK SALES.

**W.** GARLING has been instructed to sell by auction, on the Show Ground, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock. On account of Mr. G. Robinson, draught-class hack and heavy draught horses.

On account of Mr. D. Eaton—heavy draught yearling stallion.

On account of Mr. D. Eaton—handsome pony, prime-class, good in addition to harness.

On account of Mr. T. Griffiths—draught stallions.

On account of Mr. M. Griffiths—draught stallions.

On account of Mr. James Farlow—draught stallions, and fillies.

On account of Mr. R. Greenway, two-year-old draught filly.

On account of Mr. F. Nichols—yearling draught stallions, prime-class.

On account of Mr. Farwell—draught stallions.

On account of Mr. H. W. Walker—prime-class ditto.

On account of Mr. E. Scott—draught filly.

On account of Mr. T. Wheeler—draught filly.

On account of Mr. W. Waters—prime-class yearling draught filly.

On account of Mr. L. Water—draught filly.

On account of Mr. J. Jackson—handsome horse.

On account of Mr. W. Mitchell—bairn by Tim Whiffler, buggy and harness.

On account various owners—several ponies, and a large number of exhibits of agricultural implements, buggies, &c., &c.

Pedigrees of all draught stock given at sale.

## PAW CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR MONDAY.

**B.** RUNKER and WOLFE have received instructions to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, at 11 o'clock.

150 prime fat bullocks, from Wallallow.

1765 prime and weighty wethers, from Wallallow.

## 200 HEAD

FIRST-CLASS STORE BULLOCKS, from 4 to 5 years.

**B.** RUNKER and WOLFE have received instructions from J. A. Howell, Esq., to sell by auction, at Campbell's Hill, on MONDAY, the 3rd of May, at 11 o'clock.

200 head of prime fat cattle, from Wallallow.

**S.** SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Mr. J. Sullivan and Mr. J. Simpson, to sell by auction, at the Association Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY next, the 3rd May, at 11 o'clock.

300 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, from their famous Bangalore Station.

## Trade Notice.

**M.** AIDEN, HILL, and CLARK are instructed to sell by auction, at the Association Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY, May 1st, at 11 o'clock.

100 head of prime fat cattle for James Hallinan, Esq., Beaconsfield.

140 prime fat ewes for Messrs. Glibert, Watt, and Co., Milson, trucked from Wallallow.

**M.** H. MORT and CO.'S ANNUAL SALE OF STUD SHEEP.

## Preliminary Notice.

**M.** T. ORT and CO. beg to announce that their ANNUAL SALE of PURE-BRED STUD SHEEP will be held on the 18th JULY next, when they will submit a selection of FINE MERINO STUD RAMS, and EWES, from the best and most valuable of VARIOUS CHOICE FLOCK RAMS, from the celebrated flocks of Messrs. D. T. DOOLEY, and Co., David Taylor, of St. Johnstone, D. T. DOOLEY, of Jan. of Cressy W. H. GIBSON, of Fife, and other well-known breeders.

Further particulars in future announcements.

Merchants, in this or the adjoining colonies, desiring to take advantage of this annual sale for the disposal of STUD SHEEP will be gratified by forwarding particulars as early as possible to

**M.** T. ORT and CO., Wool Warehouse, Circular Quay, Sydney.

Fat cattle and sheep.

**P.**ITT, SON, and BADGERY have received instructions to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, 3rd May, at 11 o'clock.

110 prime fat bullocks for E. Vickery, Esq.

112 ditto ditto for Mr. Walker, Esq.

100 ditto ditto Messrs. Badger and Cropper, Esq.

100 ditto ditto Mr. D. Taylor, Esq.

100 ditto ditto Southern Agents.

250 ditto ditto Mr. A. Dan, Esq.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

**W.** FULLAGAR and SON have received instructions from Mr. Geo. D. Lane, Esq., to sell, at Homebush, on MONDAY, May 3rd, at 11 o'clock.

100 prime bullocks.

Terms, cash.

Orange Killed Beef, Orange Killed Mutton.

TUESDAY next, 11 o'clock,

Darling Harbour Meat Shed.

**W.**ILLS and SMITH, BROTHERS, have received instructions from the Orange Slaughtering Company to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, 3rd May, at 11 o'clock.

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## Auction Sales.

## AUCTION NOTICE.

Previous Advertisement.  
For SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on AN EARLY DATE,  
at the Phoenix Wharf.  
Blacksmith's tools, bellows, nail, punching machine  
Lathe, quantity of iron, etc.  
Particulars in the advertisement.

**C**ARLIS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at  
their Rooms, 111, King-street—Clothing,  
cords, gold and silver watches, alberts, rings, E. P. I. and  
coffee sets, desks, work-boxes, pipes, cutlery, and sundries.

**O**RDER OF SALE.

SUNDAY PROPERTY,  
to be sold  
IN THE SALE ROOMS,  
112, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Saturday, May 4th,  
at 11 o'clock prompt.

**BOTANY.** Half-acre House, and the newly-  
covered coal, Moore Park.

**MIDDLE HARBOUR.** 2 allotments of Land, each having 100  
feet frontage to deep water, suitable for  
a branch rowing club premises.

**PENNANT HILLS.** 8 Farms on the Hornsby Road, one  
mile from the Post-office and Public  
School; also a house, cottages, and  
orchard, and 2 acres of fine orchard.

**REDFERN.** Brick House, No. 17, RICHMOND-  
TERRACE, containing 4 rooms, No. 1,  
kitchen, 2 bed-rooms, and a large back  
room, having 70 years to run, at  
a ground rent of \$4 per year.

**WAVERLEY.** Charing Cross.  
12 splendid Building Sites, having  
frontages of 33 feet by depths of from  
100 to 200 feet, immediately opposite the  
GOVERNMENT STANDS and the future  
THEATRE TERMINUS.

**WAVERLEY.** Wall-built Cottage of 8 rooms and  
kitchen, etc; good supply of water, and  
having a frontage of 66 feet to Coogee  
Bay Road by a depth of 176 feet.

**NORTHE SHORE.** 3 splendid Blocks of Land, being  
original grants from the Crown, situated  
between the head of the waterway of SAILOR'S  
BAY and to the MAIN GOVERNMENT  
ROAD.

**NORTH SHORE.** 4 lots, CENTRAL TOWNSHIP, hav-  
ing frontages to MARKET-STREET and  
the Flat Rock Creek.

**BATTERSEA.** 2 lots, being Lots 11 and 12 of the  
original subdivision. Lot 11 has water  
frontage to PARRAMATTA RIVER.

**WAVERLEY.** Lots 15, 16, 17, and 18, having a frontage  
of 100 feet to the main road, and a depth of  
140 feet to MARKET-STREET.

**WAVERLEY.** 4 choice VILLA SITES, each having  
a frontage of 50 feet to LITTLE ALLAN-  
STREET by a depth of 120 feet.

**MILLS and FILE.** Auctioneers.  
PRELIMINARY.

HILL END.

Large and convenient PREMISES, situated in CLARE-  
WELL, built, new to let, the  
AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK  
at the yearly rental of \$100.

**MILLS and FILE** have been favoured with instruc-  
tions to sell by auction, at the ROYAL HOTEL, HILL  
END, on TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1880,  
THE ABOVE VALUABLE PROPERTY.

PENNANT HILLS.

EIGHT FARMS on the HORNSBY ROAD,  
ONE MILE from the PENNANT HILLS

POST OFFICE and PUBLIC SCHOOL.

AMPLEND SOIL.

VINE TIMBER.

EXTENSIVE MAIN ROAD FRONTAGE.

COTTAGE and ORCHARD.

GOOD TITLE. EASY TERMS.

**MILLS and FILE** have been instructed by Mr. Joseph  
Sewell to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 112,  
Pitt-street, on

TUESDAY, MAY 4th,  
at half-past seven o'clock.

EIGHT FARMS PENNANT HILLS.

Lot 1 contains 1 acre 3 rods 2 perches. On this lot  
there is a large quantity of very valuable TIMBER, fit  
for building.

There is a large quantity of very valuable TIMBER, fit  
for building.

Lot 2 contains 1 acre 3 rods 2 perches.

Lot 3 contains 1 acre 3 rods 2 perches.

Lot 4 contains 1 acre 3 rods 2 perches.

Lot 5 contains 1 acre 3 rods 2 perches.

Lot 6 contains 1 acre 3 rods 2 perches.

Lot 7 contains 1 acre 3 rods 2 perches.

Lot 8 contains 1 acre 3 rods 2 perches.

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Lot 10 contains 1 acre 3 rods 2 perches.

Lot 11 contains 1 acre 3 rods 2 perches.

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